## AMERICANS AND FRENCH CONTINUE TO DRIVE ENEMY BACK; U-BOAT SINKS NORWEGIAN SHIP, SEVENTEENTH RAID VICTIM; NINE INDICTED HERE IN SINN FEIN BOMB AND TREASON PLOT

### O'LEARY FLED FEARING NOOSE FOR TREASON

Grand Jury Traces. Irish Leader's Activities to German Agents.

BOMB PLOTS CHARGED

J. T. Ryan, Buffalo Attorney, Included With Alleged German Spies.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary fled from justice in fear of the hangman's noose. He was indicted yesterday, charged with conspiring to commit espionage and consultancy to commit treason. The penalty upon conviction is death. For an American who harbors him the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improperate for all the penalty in \$1,000 fine or improve the pena 1. \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for six

The Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating German and Sinn Fein plots New York Bureau of Investigation the Department of Justice struck a trail in April that led his men straight to the most dangerous of all German agents in this spy infested country. handed up indictments yesterday agains nine defendants to Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal district court. The persons named in the indictments were

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 37, lawyer, Si Pein leader and anti-British firebrand. Precious Spruce Used for Bon-Born in this country of parents born here. His father is Daniel O'Leary, former State Labor Commissioner. He has a wife and four children, with a home in Jumel Terrace, Washington Heights. He is a fugitive from justice.

### Two Named on Spice.

maintained by the German Foreign Office. She is defined specifically in the
indictment as a spy. She is said to be
a first cousin of the Kalgerin.
Hermann Wessels, alias Karl Rediger,
slias Schmidt, slias Stamm, alias Hudheld in Buffalo. A minority of the com-

son. He is described as an associate of Baroness de Bretschman and lieutenant commander in the German navy; alleged spy and paymaster of spies, emsecret methods of communication with

John T. Ryan, 45, a lawyer of Buffalo, N.Y., associate of O'Leary and a Sinn Fein leader. Distinguished looking pro-fessional man. He is a fugitive from

Willard J. Robinson, 30. stenographer. leary and soapbox orator agains England. Arrested a week ago after O'Leary's automobile.

Albert Paul Fricke, naturalised citi zen of the United States. Former manferman concern now in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. He is accused of being the paymaster of the ombination of German spies and Sinn

### Two Indicted Men Dead.

Emil Kipper, naturalized American of dvanced years. Lived in Riverside Drive. Accused generally throughou

Two of the defendants named in the dictment are dead. They were Hugo Schweltzer, chemist, who tried to criphe American ammunition making by cornering the carbolic acid output and who died December 22, 1917, and Rudolph Binder, a partner in A. Behrens Co. of 35 Broad street, exporters, who ded in September, 1917.

Two indictments were filed against h defendant. One charges conspiracy to commit espionage, the other conto racy to commit treason. The espioner charge is based on the act passed date 15, 1917, and provides death or The treason charge is based on a provision of the criminal code and invalues a penalty of two years imprison- one, although it has built a considerable ment and \$10,000 fine. The espionage and in a wartime law, framed to enable the Government to deal quickly with

### History of the Intrigue.

order will aid to an understanding of a plot the extent of which is suggested the Curtiss plant. outline in the indictment and is amplaced by the revelations of intrigue ermitted to become public. The summary follows:

Ita ember, 1916: Lieutenant-Commander Wessels as Karl Rodiger, with rassport of Switzerland, arrives in

January, 1917: Baroness Von Kretsch man, posing as a citizen of Chile through facts giving rise to them, will be months before, arrives in United S ates and takes a suite at Waldorf-

April 6, 1917: The United States enters the war. April 12: Jeremiah O'Leary meets Fronces Von Kretschman at Hotel Nas-

eau, Long Beach. July 15: O'Leary takes Robinson to

dal) and August issues of Bull, sary's magazine, are filled with athas on the Government which lead to

official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung indicament of O'Leary on a charge of of Berlin. July 20: O'Leary and Ryan take the Continued on Third Page.

200 Soissons Churches Wrecked and Pillaged

PARIS, June 7.—The Bishop of Soissons, who is now in Paris, described to-day the havoc wrought in the bishopric of Soissons during the recent offensive of the Germans. He said 100 churches had been razed by the Germans and that at least 100 Germans and that at least 100 others had been pillaged and partly demolished. The famous cathedral in Soissons suffered

severely.

The Bishop added that the Germans knew neither faith nor law, they knew nothing but war and pillage. The Germans, he

away everything methodically.

The Bishop also asserted that women, children and old men had been brutally murdered by Ger-man aviators, who flew over and fired with their machine guns upon long lines of refugees on country roads.

# PLANT IS SEEN

Senators Said to Have Found Evidence at Huge Curtiss Factory.

MANY TEUTONS WORKING

fires-Alterations in Plans Delay Production.

Special Despatch to THE SEN. nittee of the Senate Military Commit-Baroness Marie de Kretschman, alias tee now visiting aircraft plants has disthe German Government, sent here and covered conditions of a disturbing character at one leading aircraft plant, that

> publication of the discoveries, but more conservative counsel prevailed, and the ultimate course of the committee is yet to be determined, the sub-committee desiring to lay bare the discoveries to the full committee and to Special Investiga-

### What the Committee Found.

understood to have found at the Curtiss

large orders alterations were ordered in such rapid succession as completely ralize industrial conditions at

2. That when these alterations were slightest regard even for its value as fuel, and that upon some of these or-ders the spruce for which the whole country had been scoured went to make nightly bondres.

3. That on the roster of this plant the prevalence of German names, in-cluding some of the most trusted ex-pert employees, was such as to jus-tify the committee in the belief that the margin of safety had been passed.

4. That subsequent to a visit made to Washington by one of the highest officials of the corporation who alleged that he came to Washington for instructions, the instructions to make changes not only in the fundamentals of desire, but in the amallest details. of design, but in the smallest details, increased rather than diminished, retarding more than ever the effort to turn out aeroplanes.

While this was going on at the Curtiss plant to so great an extent as to arous comment and suspicions even of laborers in the plant, matters were running Company's only rival, the Wright-Dayton Company at Dayton, Ohio, and quan its years imprisonment as the pen- tity production was being reached even combat planes, of which the Curtiss company has yet to produce a single number of hydroplanes.

### Committeemen Are Roused.

This, in the minds of the sub-commit tee, suggested that there might exist a aummary of events in chronological reason other than one of mechanics or engineering for the demoralisation of

The committee has visited Dayton and Detroit since the survey of the Curtiss and crome that Government officials have plant. At both places generally satisfactory conditions are understood to have been found. It is understood the committee's investigation at Dayton and Detroit served to emphasize the ominous character of the suspicions engendered at Buffalo, and that upon the committee's return these suspicions, with the marriage entered into in Hamburg sented in detail at a meeting of the full committee next week.

### BIG FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, June 7 .-- Pifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a ire in Constantinople which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter, according to the semi-

Buildings on both sides of the mosque in that district were destroyed, but the mosque was spared.

## FREE RINTELEN; SPURNS THREAT

Kaiser's Suggestion of Reprisal Evokes Sharp Reply From America.

WHIP HAND HELD HERE

Germany Warned of Retaliation on Subjects in This

Special Despatch to THE SCK.
WASHINGTON, June 7.—Threads of the Jerman Government to resort to reprisals and the flat refusal of the United States Government to be influenced by thèse threats are set forth in an exchange of notes between the two Governments made public at the State Department to-day. Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister, acted as intermediary.

Germany threatens to take action control unless the United States releases plotter and spy, from his prison sentence which he is serving at Atlanta. The German Government suggests that Rintelen be exchanged for Siegfried Paul London, an alleged American citizen arrested in Warsaw on espionage charges and sentenced to ten years penal ser-

A statement issued by the War Department to-night shows that there are 133 American soldiers in German prison camps and 216 American civilians, including merchant sailors, interned in Germany. The statement also shows re are more than 5,000 Germans interned in the United States, of whom approximately 1,210 are prisoners of

Test of German Note.

Pollowing is the note of the German Government presented to the State Department by the Swiss Minister on April 20, 1918:

'On December 20, 1917, the merchant held in Buffalo. A minority of the com-mittee at that time urged immediate citizen of the United States, was condemned to death by court-martial at New Pacifist Offensive Aims Fear of Slav Uprising Holds Warsaw for treason as a spy. The Governor-General of Warsaw exercising judicial elemency, on January 9, 1918, commuted this sentence to ten years penal servitude. According to facts es tablished at the court-martial, London obtained citizenship in the year 1887. He is married to an American citizen. Mary

the period from the beginning of the war until about May, 1915, he served the enemy as a spy. He was arrested on this account as early as August 27, 1915. was recaptured on September 24, 1917. For this reason the chief proceedings against him took place only recently.

"Up to the present time the efforts of provement in the situation of Capt .-Lieut. Rintelin, who passed into the hands of the American authorities by reason of acts of the British Government contrary to international law, have been unsuccessful. The attempt to bring to a halt the criminal proceedings brought against him in America and to secure his release has likewise been without result.

### Reprisel Contemplated.

"In order to lend greater emphasis to the protests which have been lodged with the American Government the Ger man Government contemplates some an however, prefer to avoid the contingency that persons be taken and made to suffe because the Government of the United States was apparently not sufficiently cognizant of its international obligation toward a German subject.

German Government believes it should of all German newspapers, the conservapropose to the Government of the United tive Kreuz-Zeitung, which was ordere States that Capt.-Lieut. Rintelen be set at liberty by exchange for the American her peace terms, especially as her mil citizen Siegfried Paul London, who was itary efforts were progressing favorably condemned to death for espionage and The newspaper debate which was ten years penal servitude, and that Capt.-Lieut. Rintelen be permitted forth-

Office, has resulted in the admission by all the papers of the desirability tha with to return to Germany.
"Should the Government of the United States agree to this proposal the German Germany should state her terms, the very thing she has always refused do until she could break the solidarity Government would take steps that Lonin war aims of the Allies.

Continued on Third Page.

### "Home Army Backing Our Army in France'

IT HOPE you have received as much pleasure over your contribution to THE SUN Toperienced in its receipt," writes Private Harry E. Hardy, Bat-

tery D, 149th F. A., to a donor. 'It is a tremendous factor in maintaining the morale of the troops, for we know then that the army at home is backing with might and main the army in "It's all for the same great cause!

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza-tion or publication. It employs

### U. S. REFUSES TO LLOYD GEORGE PINS FAITH TO ARMY FROM AMERICA

Superb Valor and Trained Skill of U. S. Troops Most Encouraging, Says Premier-Declares Fate of World Hangs on Triumph of Cause.

London, June 7.—Premier David had been at the battle front soon after Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to an engagement where the Americans

great purpose and a high ideal.

One of the most encouraging things. the Premier continued, was the "superb first time, was one of the most encouragvalor and the trained skill with which ing things that I have heard the Americans have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. in the battle line they will fight in It is a most encouraging thing because way worthy of the great traditions of there has been a great flow of those their great country. This is in itself a roops and we were depending on them."

in, Mr. Lloyd George said. "It is impossible to exaggerate the importance or the significance of the issues with which we are confronted today," he added. "The fate of the world, said the destinies of men and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the fallure or the triumph of our cause.

Passing Through Auxious Days. victory, but the sum total of human their native land, wretchedness which has been paid will past, but with stout hearts we shall win

to Make America and

Britain Dupes.

That Berlin Government

Disclose Its Terms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN.

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newspapers under the same inspiration

and leave the others in the lurch. For

a long time the purpose was to detach

France while Great Britain was to be

crushed. The failure of the March of-

Allies and crush the British forces in the

fensive to dislocate the armies of the

The present plan seems to have

France for the victim and Great Britain

and America as the dupes. It will be

to demand that Germany should state

started, inspired by the Berlin Foreign

"Germania" Opinion.

The newspaper Germania, which ad

mittedly voices the view of Chancellor von

Herting, agrees that Germany's terms

should be stated, but only in full agree-

ment with the Reichstag. As the Gov-

ernment would have to accept the terms

cult to understand the declaration made

by the Germania that "our enemies

good will and ready to sign any honor-

peace." Germania, however,

siders the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest

The answer to any such German hait

tion of the Supreme Council of the Allies that "not a single one of the free na-tions" shall be left to the tender mercies

Lord Robert Cecil, spokesman for the Foreign Office, discussing the demand by the Kreuz Zeitung that Germany should

make known her peace terms, declared that this was probably a move to com-

that this was probably a move to com-nut the Berlin Government to the Pan-

"It is very probable that the Ger-

Continued on Second Page.

w they will always find us full of

remembered that it was the least pacifist

the American coast.

programme.

LONDON, June 7 .- Rumors persist that

the success of the Entente allied armics the dinner of the Printers' Society of London to-night, said that Britishers trained skill with which they attacked had made unsurpassed sacrifices for a and defeated the foe. His report of the conduct of the American troops, a di-"We know that whenever they appear

source of support, sustenance and en-If for any cause the Allies fail to couragement to all those who with succeed it will be a sorry world to live anxious hearts are watching the conflict going on in France."

French Are Unwavering.

"We have fored a great crisis. We have heard Ludendorff's threat of hampoor metal, but they harden and con-"If the Prussians should succeed to- in British hearts and it has stood the day they would fling back civilization test of centuries. It will stand this, so into the dark dungeons of the past. We will that gallant people across the chanare paying a big price, a sad price, for nel who are fighting for the honor of

"I never saw a sign of wavering in not equal in value that which we are any French face. They are full of courdefending. We are passing through age and determination, and it is a united anxious days and the crisis is not yet. France more than ever. "Unity and resolution are two quali-

through and then woe to the plague. In ties we need. We have sunk our pothe interest of civilization, in the interest litical differences. We have bigger things of the human race, it must be stamped to think about. These controversies will out. You cannot allow it to come again come again, but for the moment we have to darken the lives of millions and deso- one purpose.

in his reference to the Americans the incourage and the resolve never to give in. Let Britain stand like a great break-"I have just returned from France, water against this torrent and, God will-

## DESERT FRANCE, REVOLT MENACE FOE'S PEACE BID HALTS AUSTRIA

Tp All Offensives on Italian Front.

TAKES DEFINITE FORM ALLIES URGED TO STRIKE

ountry Faces Russia's Fate, Destruction of Military Works Indicates.

Special Cable Despatch to THE STY Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved LONDON. June 7.-Opinion prevail the German peace offensive which was here that the main reason for the delay indicated in some of the newspapers of in the Austrian offensive against Italy Germany last week has now taken a defi- arises from the menace of a Slav upnite form. Some significance is attached rising, in which event Austrian forces to the fact that this German move is will be required nearer home. The made in conjunction with the new battle opinion is also held that this is the of the Marne and the shmarine raid off moment for political and military action to be taken by Italy, supported by the This latest peace offensive appears to Allies, against Austria in conjunction have been organized in the German with the efforts of the Jugoslava to obtain freedom from the Austro-Hun as its forerunners. Its objective is the garian yoke. Such action, it is pointed same as before, to persuade one of the out, would engage the bulk of the Aus-Allies to make tolerable terms for itself trian army. There would not only be no men to spare for the western from but Germany would practically be com-

pelled to send assistance to her ally The Swiss correspondent of Idea Nasionale of Rome says that persons arriv cial circles of the Austrian capital the mpression prevails that Austria is about undergo an experience similar to that of Russia. The situation in the country the correspondent states, is one of extereme gravity, both politically and economically. The spirit of rebellion is

growing everywhere. One of the most significant signs of he times in Austria is the fact that in umerable attempts are being made in Germany. against military works establishments Croatian coast, while in Bosnia Hungarian patrols have been massacred and

In connection with the new Austrian war oan placards have been posted throughout Bohemia and other Slav regions urging the people not to provide war funds the enemies. There is an undoubted feeling in Rome that Germany is insisting that Austria should move her

"Our duty is to attack in all theatres of war," the Kaiser wired Empero 'harles, but judging from many symp acking and if left to themselves in all probability would remain on the defenive with the conviction that they could old the ground gained with Germany's help last November. The war weariness already has been given by the declara- and the dissatisfaction caused by the normous sacrifices and sufferings have of the people, which has never been wholeheartedly for the war.

> as been imprisoned on a charge of inf the Soviet Government, says a Reuter

despatch from Moscow.

### **VINLAND GOES** TO BOTTOM OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Navy Warns of Continuing Menace in U.S. Waters Until War Ends.

FRENCH SHIP FIGHTS FOE

Submarine Commanders May Be Seeking Information to Take Home.

A seventeenth ship was added to the score of the undersea raiders yesterday when it was announced by the navy that 'the Vinland, a Norwegian cargo steamship, was sunk sixty-five miles off the Virginia Capes on Wednesday. She was a small vessel of only 1,148 tons mer blows. Hammer blows would crush gross register. She was unarmed. Her crew was landed at Cape May by United States destroyer out on a trial trip. She was owned by Irgens & Co. of Bergen, Norway.

The scene of her destruction upset the Wednesday when the U-boats first be came active in the region of the Vir ginia Capes that they were on their way to southern waters and probably some point on the coast of Mexico. The Navy Department issued the warning yesterday that for the duration of the war enemy submarines must be regarded factor in American war measures.

Shortly before word was received of the sinking of the Vinland, a French merchant steamship arrived at an Atlantic port and reported that she had encountered one of the submarines off the Virginia capes and had exchanged shots with her. The French ship was slightly damaged. Her captain refused to give out any further, information reported to the Navy Department.

Opened Pire at Three Miles.

The submarine was encountered about eventy miles at sea. The enemy craft opened fire when about three miles from the French vessel and the latter promptly returned the compliment

The French vessel had encountered other submarines on its voyage from Europe and was short of ammunition, acording to reports. As a result only one gun was used against the U-boat during

most of the battle. The submarine on the other hand used ship before the steamship could reach a point of safety. The battle continued for was in the first wave of Americans to over an hour, it is said, and the U-boat advance in the Veuilly Wood to smoke followed the Frenchman for about ten out the Germans remaining there. He

it disappeared when the French jective many of the men went back and teamship got so near the coast it made it filled the ranks of their advancing comdangerous for the submarine to venture rades. All worked like clockwork, he too close. An American vessel met the said. The favorite slogan was "Each Frenchman soon after the submarine man get a German; don't let a German

disappeared. An optimistic view-that the submarines have started operations on this coast because much of the waters where they formerly plied their calling have gathering in or aiding wounded. become too hot to hold them-was advanced yesterday by Senator Swanson. a nineteen-year-old German prisoner who acting chairman of the Senate Naval was sitting under a tree eating Ameri-Committee. He had been in conference can bread and drinking French wine with navy heads and declared that he He was the object of the curiosity of a had been informed that the measures now in force against submarine operations in European waters had resulted in the destruction of 60 per cent. of all ture of his sweetheart on heavy cardsubmarines so far constructed by Ger-

Can't "Earn Keep" Abroad.

It is Senator Swanson's belief that the -boats now operating on this coast are here because their opportunity for effective work near Europe has been diare able to "earn their keep." He is thought the troops were British as they are able to "earn their keep." He is among the many who believe that the raiders came here on a quest for American transports, and failing in it turned lican transports, and failing in it turned to the destruction of unarmed merchant been made prisoner.

tonnage for the sake of the moral effect. The importance of the operations of ness and cheerfulness of Gen. Foch tonnage for the sake of the moral effect "The loss of merchant ships abroad,"

in the Adriatic regions. The Slav popu-lation has destroyed mines in the ports duced 50 per cent. Meantime 60 and canals of Dalmatia and along the per cent. of all German submarines constructed and commissioned have been destroyed. There is no question of this. Need I add that there is not the remotest possible chance of the raid here abroad, nor of its withdrawing any of our warships now on overseas service to man who participated in an encounter service at home. As a matter of fact, of this kind said: our warships now on overseas service to our naval service both home and abroad is being added to all the time."

the purpose of chtaining information never saw so many machine guns. Our chipping and that the submarine commanters have orders to bring home sil the information they can gather without risking their vessels.

In support of this theory is urged the ourteous treatment (from a standpoint) which has been accorded

sunk. Many of these men who were prisoners for days on board the underwater craft were "pumped" industriously by submarine officers, the cross-examin-LONDON, June 7. - Capt. Stehasnig, ation being conducted with true German ommander of the Russian Baltic fleet. subtlety under the guise of good fellowciting the sailors against the authority castaway crews have been elated at the acumen shown by the American seamen in their replies to questions.

#### Enemy Loss Enormous in Last Week of Drive

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved PARIS, June 7.—The allied press has been almost silent press has been almost silent concerning the German losses in the new battle of the Marne. The correspondent of THE SUN learns from the highest source that while the German losses were comparatively small at the beginning of the battle between Soissons and Rheims, the casualties inflicted upon the invaders last week were enormous.

last week were enormous. It is not exaggerating to say that the Germans lost half as many men in the battle of the Marne as they lost in the equal period of fighting in the terrific battles in Picardy between March 21 and 29. With the participation of the Americans in the fighting of the last few days the German losses have undergone another increase.

Thierry Advance on Six

Mile Front.

GERMAN DEAD PILED HIGH

Enemy Amazed at Daring of

Marines and Many Are Glad

to Surrender.

By the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN

prisoners were captured and th

While the losses of the Americans nec

The German prisoners taken by the

mericans, many of whom were mere

is piled three deep in places.

A number of machine guns

idded to the American booty

bands of the Prussian Guard.

Enemy Attacked as They Pre-Formations Shattered.

Special Cable Despatch to THE STR. Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved. LONDON, June 7.-For four days Germans have been unable to claim any material fighting success or any substantial gain of ground between

On the other hand, the French, British and Americans for the second time have been able to report a series & actions in which the Allies had decidedly the advantage. Not only have the French and American thrown back Forces Northwest of Chateau attacks at a number of points along almost the whole front from Soissons to the Marne but they have advanced their lines, improved their positions and recaptured villages north of the Oise, on both sides of the Aisse and to the south in and around Veuilly-la-Poterie, where the Germans were nearest to Paris. There they have been pushed back to the north-

In a series of brilliant operations to two attacks by the Americans against Thierry, both points of great strategical the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry bitterly for several days. Last night th Americans extended their line after the French captured the village of Le Port. miles to a depth of nearly two and a Aisne, and also the village of Vinly. essarily have been heavy, owing to the On the eastern side of the sallent the nature of the fighting, the German dead

below Rheims The German night official statement tion is unchanged." which means that boys, had only been in the line for two all the gains of the day were made by days. Some of them wore the white the Allies. The earlier Berlin statement reports only the capture of some minor trenches northeast of Sarcy, on the

"Each Man Get a German." said that after his unit obtained its ob-

Many instances are related of the heroism of the Red Cross workers in braving shells in No Man's Land and

The correspondent to-day talked with fighting for a year and a half, for the cause for anxiety. strength of Gen. Ludendorff's force vary; most part in Russia. He carried a picsome critics believe he has employed more board, which he said had saved his life than 50 divisions in the operation just rom an American bullet.

Thought Troops Were British. The youth added that in Germany

there was talk of millions of American the east of the Crown Prince's command roldiers, but that nobody believed it He did not know that it was the Americans opposed to the Germans. He the Americans on the Marne sector may about seven miles.

now holding the Paris road near Le Thiolet for a number of kilometers. Graphic stories of last nights righting were related by wounded Ameri-cans to-day. They said that at Point. One handican imposed upon Gen. Foeb I the Germans crouched behind bould-ers and opened fire when the Americans length of front that the troops of the were within ten feet of them. nights, but we were not tired. We took

Some paval officers incline to the be- a second lease of life and sprang at lief that the raid was planned more for those Germans and smothered them. I men did not think of themsel-only thought of getting Fritz.

#### One Man Captures Fifteen. A corporal captured three Germans

leading them away when twelve others surrendered to him joined the procession.

Madison Girman of Evansville, Ind.

was in Torcy. He said:
"We were not supposed to go there,
but the men were so enthusiastic they kept on. They would go to Berlin if their commanders would let them. The only way to stop them is to kill them The Germans can't make prisoners of They tried hard to get some of us, we fooled them. We turned the machine guns on them and took them

Floyd Gibbons of the Chicago Tribung was watching the battle with a major

Continued on Second Page.

Bouresches Captured by Marines and Poilus Regain Veuilly-la-Poterie.

BOTH STILL HARD AT IT

Many Strategical Points Taken in Day of Desperate, Close Fighting.

U. S. ON THE OFFENSIVE

pare for Onslaught and Their

the Alsne and the Marne.

west of Chateau Thierry.

### Strategical Points Retaken.

day French and American troops captured the villages of Veuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches, ten and four miles respectively northwest of Chateau value which have been fought over meet west of Fontenoy and north of the north of the Olignon River. They also regained Hill 204, a position of great importance. The Americans captured Torcy. British again entered Bligny, nine miles

In the north on the British sector tacked the Germans near Locre improved their line there last night. this section as a German gain, with the capture of two officers and fifty men.

soon and reports from correspondents at the front that between the Alsne and the Marne the Germans are not digging according to their usual method in newly equired territory, seem to suggest that he drive for Paris will be resumed soon. The check to the enemy's progress has The soldier said he had been has been removed but there still remains

ended; others say that 41 divisions have

that the offensive is to be resumed very

#### few of these reserves have been identified as belonging to groups in armies to

Foch Impresses the British. The magnificent fighting of the French troops and the splendid generalship which act like a moral tonic to ever be realized when it is recalled that which act like a moral tonic to every only the day before the Americans entered the line the Germans advanced is recognized by the British, French and The Americans are Americans alike that the supreme commander of the Allies has qualities which appear at their best when circumstances

seemingly are at their worst. One Allies must defend, while the decreased area for manouvres caused by the German advance leaves only comparatively small margin for rearward movements without uncovering some important point in the defence of Paris, Amiens or the

> Confidence in the ability of the Allies standing is greatly increased not only by the numbers of Americans who are atriving on the front but also in the demonstrations they have recently given

### HEIGHTS RETAKEN SOUTH OF THE OURCO

Americans and French Fight Shoulder to Shoulder. By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 7.—The sharpest righting outlinues around the sector of Veuilly where the Americans and French have

### 50,000 Persons Homeless as Result of Blase.